Bombay Gazette.

VOL. 37. WEDNESDAY, 27TH DECEMBER, 1826. No. 1908.

CARD.

THE Governor requests that the Gentlemen of His Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Services, at the Presidency, will honor him with their Company at a BALL and SUPPER, on Monday the 1st January, at 9 o'Clock.

GEORGE GRAHAM,
A. D. C.

PAREL HOUSE,
12th December 1826.

BOMBAY Amateur Theatre.

On FRIDAY the 5th of January 1827,
WILL BE REPRESENTED
THE ADMIRED FARCES OF
PAUL PRY,
AND
AMATEURS & ACTORS.

DOORS to be open at Six o'clock, and the performance to commence at Seven precisely.

Tickets and places may be had at the Theatre on Thursday and Friday the 4th and 5th January, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

Boxes and Pit, Six Rupees,—Upper Boxes Four Rupees—Gallery Two Rupees.

Bombay, 27th Dec. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
To-morrow, the 28th Instant,

TWO Ladies' Gold Watches, belonging to an Estate, a Chest of fine Holland Tape and Bobbin, Fine Old Hollands, Port Wine, Damaged Foolscap, and a variety of other articles.

Meadows Street, 27th Dec. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
To-morrow the 28th Instant
AT ONE O'CLOCK
A DARK BAY
BUGGY HORSE
15 Hands high, and perfectly quiet,
AND
A HIGH CAST
SADDLE HORSE.
Nearly 12 hands high, has carried a Lady, and goes well in double harness.
COLOUR LIGHT GREY
ALSO
Two brace of two parts English bred
GREYHOUND PUPS,
ABOUT 9 MONTHS OLD.

Meadows Street, 27th Dec. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
To-morrow the 28th Instant,

A PLATED Tea Urn, Egg Stand, and Wine Cooler, a French Clock, a Dessert Service, of Beautifully Cut Glass Dishes and a Curricle.
Belonging to an Estate.

Meadows Street, 27th Dec. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
On Commission,
A CALCUTTA BUILT
BUGGY,
CHESNUT HORSE
AND
HARNESS.
PRICE. RUPEES 1250.

Meadows Street, 27th Dec. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
On Commission,
A LONDON BUILT
TANDEM CART,
WITH TWO SETS OF
BROWN HARNESS,
Nearly New,
PRICE RUPEES 900.

Meadows Street, 27th Dec. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs.

HAVE FOR SALE
W A R M
HORSE CLOTHING,
PRICE RS. 60 AND 70
PER SET

Meadows Street, 27th Dec. 1826.

Kempt and Co.

WILL Sell by Auction, on Wednesday the 3d day of January 1827, at 12 o'clock precisely, at their rooms, the following Carriages and Horses, unless previously disposed of by Private Contract, the property of a Gentleman leaving the settlement,

VIZ.

An excellent and substantial Chariot, built to order for Sir Charles Colville, late Commander in-Chief, with Horses and Harness complete.

A Buggy, which may be driven as a curricle, together with Buggy Harness.

An excellent chesnut Riding Horse, remarkably strong, and good tempered aged about 6 or 7 years, quite sound, and may be driven in a Buggy.

Bombay, 27th December 1826.

Kempt and Co.

WILL Sell by Auction, on Monday and Tuesday the 8th and 9th of January 1827.

At Hope Hall, on the Mount Road, Modern Household Furniture, Books, Wines, Horses, Curriages &c. &c. &c.

The Property of Lieut. Col. SHULDHAM Quarter Master General, about embarking for England.

VIZ.

Plate, Plated Ware, Glass and Queen's Ware, Chandelier, Vase Lamps, neat Dinner and Breakfast Tables, Book Cases, Cots, Couches, Chairs, Wardrobes, Books, Music, Drawing Paper, Madeira Wine in Pipes and Bottles &c. &c. &c.

And if not previously disposed of by private sale, a Grand Piano-Forte by Broadwood, recently put in complete order, a handsome London-built Chariot, painted yellow, in excellent order, with a pair of well matched Bay Horses, a Light Shigrampoe, but little used, (adapted for one or two horses) with a pair of Bay Horses.

A Grey Saddle Horse, purchased for a Lady; and a handsome Charger, colour Black.

N. B. Samples of the Madeira in Pipe and Bottle may be tasted at Kempt and Co's. Godowns; the property may be viewed from the 6th of January.

Catalogues are printing.

Bombay, 27th December 1826

Kempt and Co.

HAVE for sale on Commission, a very neat and Light Bengal built Curricle (which has shafts and answers as a Buggy) in very good repair, with Europe Brass Mounted Harness, nearly new, and with it a well-matched fast trotting pair of Bay Mares, half English, 6 years old.

Bombay, 27th Dec. 1826.

Cursetjee Burjorjee.

IN Hummum Street, next door to Bhicajee Meerjee and Co.'s, has just received by the Asia Felix, a few kegs of fine MACKAREL, imported by the Pagoda, from America He has also just received per late French ship, a few SPANISH GUITARS, and GUITAR and VIOLIN STRINGS.

Bombay, 27th Dec. 1826.

TICKETS in the 1st CALCUTTA LOTTERY of 1827, to be had at the Office of Messrs. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS. PRICE Rs. 120.

A FEW HALF TICKETS in the FIRST CALCUTTA LOTTERY for 1827, are to be had at the Office of MESSRS. SHOTTON, MALCOLM and Co. at 65 Rupees each.

Bombay, 27th Dec. 1826.

For Freight or Passage

TO LONDON,
THE FINE SHIP

BRITANNIA A. 1.
BURTHEN 500 TONS,
Wm. Bourchier R. N.
COMMANDER,

THE Britannia, is daily expected, Carries a regular Surgeon, and will be dispatched from this without delay.

Plans of her accommodations may be seen, and further particulars learnt, on application at the Office of Messrs. ADAM SKINNER AND Co.

Bombay, 27th Dec. 1826.

For Freight or Passage

TO THE
PERSIAN GULF,
THE SHIP

Francis Warden,
CAPT. WEBSTER.
TO SAIL ON THE 20TH JANUARY 1827.

APPLY to SHAIK DAY BIN OWIN, near the Bazar Gate, or to Capt. WEBSTER.

Bombay, 27th Dec. 1826.

For Freight or Passage

TO LONDON DIRECT,
THE FINE SHIP

HIBBERTS,
OF 500 TONS.
EDWARD THEAKER,
COMMANDER,
TO SAIL IN THE END OF JANUARY

PLANS of her Cabins may be seen and particulars learnt at the Office of Messrs. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS.

Bombay, 27th Dec. 1826.

FOR SALE
AT THE
Gazette Office,

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurances, Bills of Lading, &c. &c.

Bombay, 27th December 1826.

GENERAL ORDERS,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 14TH DECEMBER, 1826.

By the Honorable the Governor in Council.

No. 374 of 1826.—The following General Order is republished.

No. 271 of 1826,
GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE VICE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

Fort William, 17th Nov. 1826.

Resolved, that the following paragraphs of a Military General Letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, under date the 24th of May 1826, be promulgated for the information of the Officers of His Majesty's Service in India.

"59 a 61.—The grant of passage money to the Widow of Lieut. Twinberrow, of His Majesty's 44th Regt. to enable her to return to England, reported as a special case,"

"16, It appears from the documents annexed to these paragraphs that Lieut. Twinberrow had been so short a time in India, that he was probable not aware of the Fund established for the relief of the Widows and Families of Officers in His Majetty's Service dying in India, and consequently had not subscribed to it.

"17. We desire that you will take measures for acquainting all Officers of His Majesty's Service with the existence of this Fund, immediately on their arrival at any of the Presidencies and with our determination not to provide maintenance or passage hereafter for the Widows or Families of any of His Majesty's Officers dying in India."

The Commander in Chief is requested to issue such instructions for the making all Officers of His Majesty's Service on their arriving at any of the Presidencies acquainted with the determination of the Hon'ble Court, expressed in the foregoing Extracts as may appear necessary to His Excellency.

Bombay Castle, 14th December 1826.

No. 375 of 1826.—In consequence of the present deficiency of Artillery Officers of the higher ranks for Regimental Commands. Captain S. J. Falconer, Assistant Commissary of Stores Poona Division, is placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

The following appointments are made.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant G Yeadell, to be Assistant Commissary of Stores, Poona Division of the Army.

Captain W. Jacob, to be Assistant Commissary of Stores, Surat Divion of the Army.

Bombay Castle, 14th December 1826.

No. 376. of 1826.—Captain J. Forbes, of the 20th Regiment N. I. is appointed Superintendent of Invalids in the Southern Concan, vice Spratt nominated to the Command of the 2d Extra Battalion.

Bombay Castle, 14th December 1826.

No. 377 of 1826.—Lieutenant J. S. Webb, of the Artillery, is allowed a furlough to Europe for the recovery of his health, for a period of three years from the date of his embarkation.

Bombay Castle, 15th December 1826.

No. 378 of 1826.—Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Dyson is permitted to resign the Command of the Malwa Field Force, on the 10th Proximo, and is allowed a furlough to Europe agreeably to the Regulations, for three years from the date of his embarkation.

Lieutenant Colonel Salter is appointed to succeed Lieutenant Colonel Dyson in the Command of the Malwa Field Force.

Bombay Caste, 15th December 1826.

No. 379 of 1826.—Captain H. Jameson, of the 3d Regiment of Light Calvalry, is appointed to Superintend the Establishments kept up for the improvement of the Breed of Horses within the territories of the Honorable Company, subordinate to this Presidency.

Bombay Castle, 16th December 1826.

No. 380 of 1826.—Surgeon C. Jones, of the Madras Establishment, is permitted to remain in Bombay until the 15th of January next for the benefit of his health, should no opportunity offer in the mean time for his proceeding by sea to Madras.

Bombay Castle, 18th December 1826.

No. 381 of 1826.—The following appointments are made.

Lieutenant W. Wyllie, of the 21st Regiment Native Infantry, to be a Brigade Major to the Forces vice Captain J. D. Crozier, proceeding on furlough to Europe.

21st Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant W. Lang to be Quarter Master and Interpreter in Hindoostanee and Mahratta, vice Wyllie.

Bombay Castle, 19th December 1826.

No. 382 of 1826.—Captain T. D. Morris, Pay-master to the Malwa Field Force, is permitted to visit Poona on urgent private affairs, for a period of two months.

Captain T. Ellis is appointed to act as Paymaster during the absence of Captain Morris, on the responsibility of the latter officer.

No. 383 of 1826.—Lieutenant T. Tapp, of the 1st European Regiment, is appointed to Command the Corps of Secundies in the Northern Concan, until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 20th December 1826.

No. 384 of 1826.—The following appointments are sanctioned in the Corps of Engineers.

Lieutenant S. Athill, to be Executive Engineer at Poona.

Lieutenant J. J. Bordwine, to be Executive Engineer at Surat and Broach.

Lieutenant W. Scott, to be Executive Engineer at Ahmednuggur.

As all the above mentioned officers have work on hand on estimate, they will be guided as to the period at which they are to quit their present stations, by instructions which they will receive from the Chief Engineer.

No. 385 of 1826.—Lieutenant Colonel D. Campbell of the 1st Bombay European Regiment, is appointed to Command in Candeish, vice Salter.

No. 386 of 1826.—Private James Toole, of the 2d European Regiment, is allowed his discharge from army, on the sum of £80 or Rupees 711—44 being paid to the Military Paymaster on his account; with permission to remain in India, subject to the confirmation of the Hon'ble Court of Directors.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

W NEWNHAM.
Chief Secretary.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

A person signing himself T. S. having replied to the queries addressed to R. A. N. he may perhaps be equally able to answer the following.

2. 1st. If instead of commencing the road at Panwell at the head of an Estuary accessable only at high water and crossing and recrossing the same river—the road had been made on the opposite bank, lower down the estuary, whether one crossing of the river and one bridge might not have been saved, and the Bunder or landing place be accessable at all times of the tide?

2d. Instead of carrying the monsoon waters across the road by open gutters, with paved slopes, whether under drains might not have been constructed with the same stones, saved the "Ducks" waddeling through the water; horses broken knees; wheel carriages thin springs; and draught cattle great labour?

3d. Might not the road have been carried round the bases of hills instead of over them, and been made less circuitious in level places?

4th. What is the use of Curb stones in a road through a tract of open country? If their expence had been turned to account in building bridges, (tho' the cost be but 4000 Rs. instead of 68,000), whether that would not have been an advantage?

5th. Whether narrow bridges with a multiplicity of narrow arches, pins with *square* ends, and the arch stones resembling paving stones, rather than frustrams of wedges, be the mode of building bridges in the nineteen century?

6th. What is the actual expence of each bridge already built?

No body of men can do their own proper duties better than the Pioneers, but if such persons as R. A. N. will elogize one corps at the expence of another, an attempt to give both parties fair play, is but just.

I am Sir,
Yours &c.
TRAVELLER.

Wurgaum, Dec. 23d 1826.

EXCHANGE.

On London 6 month's at 1 | 9.
Calcutta . . 90 days 102 Bombay Rs. per 100 Siccas.
Madras, . . 30 days, 99 B'y. Rs. per 100 Madras.
A five per cent loan open.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 27TH DECEMBER 1826.

The arrivals since our last are the Hammonshaw, W. B. Davidson, Commander from Calcutta 21st November; Francis Warden, W. Webster Commander from China 5th Oct. John Bannerman J. White Commander from Ditto 7th November; Lord Castlereagh A. Hogg Commander from Do. 4th Nov.; Lowjee Family Wm. Lewis Commander from Do. 6th Ditto; and the armed Ketch Chaser from a Cruize.

PASSENGERS.

Per Hammonshaw.—Mrs. Shipper, Mrs. Tavenlow, Capt. Tavenlow, Docter Shipper, Doctor Morgan, Doctor Forbes, Capt. Goodridge, Capt. Anderson, Capt. Guy, Messrs. Bowater and Pruen. H. C. Bombay Marine.

Per Francis Warden.—Mrs. Webster Ensign Knipe.

Per Lowjee Family.—Assistant Surgeon Heynes Bengal Establishment.

The Departures are the armed Ketch Chaser on a cruize; H. M's. Ships Tamar, Pandora and Atholl to Mocha, and the Hammonshaw to Muscat.

We understand by a letter from the Gulf of a recent date, that a Persian Chief named Moostopha Khan, brother-in-law to the King of Persia, at the head of six thousand Troops, was marching towards Tiflees (in Georgia) and meeting an encampment by the way, approached it, in order to reconoiter and pillage it, if deserted; no sooner had he entered it however, than suddenly a Troop of Russians sallied forth from different directions and put to sword the whole of the Army, with the exception of the Leader, and a few followers who, narrowly escaped and took refuge at the head quarters of Abbas Meerza, who at the same time was engaged in battle with the Inhabitants of Shoosh (a city in Armenia.) The Russian Troops closely pursuing the Enemy, met the Grand Army of Abbas Meerza, and fought them with great slaughter, in such a manner, that Abbas Meerza was obliged to ask an immediate succour of the Troops that were stationed at Ganjah, who, immediately came to the assistance of the Prince Royal. The Persians at last giving way to the conqueror, dispersed, and Abbas Meerza, after leaving the Enemy sole master of his garrison and 20 pieces of cannon, made his escape. The Russians finding the City of Ganjah wholly deserted, entered it without the least bloodshed.

It is also reported that the Russian Army are very near Tabris, the seat of the Regent Prince of Persia.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

POONAH RACES.

FOURTH DAY.

The Artillery Plate of 800 Rs. for all Horses carrying 8. 4. Winners 8. 7. entrance 45 Rs. *mile heats.*

Captain Spiller's . . .	B. C. H. Hercules	8 7	3	2
Captain Mansfield's . .	B. A. H. Brilliant	8 7	1	1
Mr. Carstairs'	G. A. H. Cupid . .	8 7	4	5
Mr. Pontardent's . . .	G. A. H. Proxy . .	8 7	2	3
Mr. Boyd's	C. A. H. Dash . . .	8 7	5	4

Great sport expected, but the race did not afford much amusement or contest.

1st Heat—Cupid got the start, and was for some time many lengths ahead, but the horses all gained gradually on him, and at the half mile post they were nearly altogether, Dash excepted, who was half a distance in rear. Brilliant here made his push, and soon got several lengths ahead, which he maintained with ease to the winning post.

Time 2. 1.

2d Heat—The Cape horse this time took the lead at starting, and maintained it to the ½ mile post, when Brilliant again made his push, headed him, and won with ease.

Time 1. 59.

The Queen's Royals' Cup, value 1000 Rs. for all horses that have never won, *heats* 1¼ *miles and a distance.*—weight for age—entrance 45 Rs.

Mr Carstairs' . .	B. A. H. Wildrake .	8	5	5	2
Capt. Hancock's .	G. A. H. Rubens. . .	8	5	6	3
Mr. H. Gordon's .	G. A. H. Valentine.	8	5	1	1
Captain Murray's	G. A. H. Guarantee.	8	5	3	4
Major Snodgrass'	C. A. H. Red Gauntlet	8	5	2	drawn
Captain Hart's. .	C. A. H. Pastime. . .	7	12	4	drawn

Valentine soon got the whip hand, which he maintained throughout the heat; in the 2d half mile he was pushed by Guarantee, and Wildrake at the last half mile post made a very good attempt to head him, and although he kept a long time neck and neck, yet he was unable to face the hill, and fell off a little on the rise, when his place was taken by Red Gauntlet, and the heat was well contested, although won by two lengths by Valentine.

Time 3. 22.

2d Heat,—Red Gauntlet drawn.—A beautiful push for the lead between Rubens and Valentine for ½ of a mile, the former rather leading, but Valentine still keeping the whip hand; at the bottom of the course Wildrake and Guarantee both made play and came close to the leading horse, and the heat was well contested throughout between Valentine and Wildrade, the former winning by two lengths.

Time 3. 26.

FIFTH DAY.

The Ladies' and Bachelors' Purse £50, and 100 Rs. each, for all horses carrying 8. 7. *heats* 1½ *miles and a distance*—entrance 2 gold mohurs.

Captain Mansfield's. . .	G. A. H. Elfin	3	3	
Mr. Pontardent's	G. A. H. Proxy.	2	2	
Mr. H. Gordon's.	G. A. H. Valentine. . .	1	1	
Mr. Hunter's	G. A. H. Sir Kenneth	4	3	

1st Heat—Elfin the favorite three to one against any other horse, and the field only gave 2 to 1 against him—off at score—beautiful push for the lead, chiefly between Proxy and Valentine. Elfin some lengths in rear, and Sir Kenneth saving his distance. Proxy and Valentine rated to the half mile post, neck and neck, when the latter headed a little, and won by a length.

Time 3. 23.

2d Heat—Sir Kenneth started with the whip, and appeared determined to try what his opponents were made of, and he led for nearly half a mile, Valentine and Proxy on his quarter; here Valentine went ahead, and Proxy astern. Elfin, who was some lengths in rear, now made his push, soon passed Sir Kenneth, and neared Valentine, but could never pass him, the latter winning easy by two lengths.

Time 3. 26

The Poona Plate £100 from the Fund, and 100 rs. each, for all horses, weight for age, 2¼ *miles and* 40 *yards* entrance 3 gold mohurs.

Captain Spiller's . . .	B. C. H. Hercules . .	8	12	1
Mr. Bacon's	G. A. H. Pyramus . . .	8	5	3
Captain Mansfield's.	B. A. H. Brilliant . . .	9	0	2
Major Snodgrass' . .	C. A. H. Red Gauntlet	8	5	4

Pyramus the favorite—then Brilliant—and odds to a large amount taken at 6 to 2 against the Cape—all off at a *banging* rate—Pyramus leading for 1¼ miles, when the Cape passed him. Brilliant was at this time many lengths in rear, holding hard, but shortly after made his push, passed Pyramus easy, and came within length of the Cape, which he maintained throughout. Pyramus in the rise gained on both, and it was generally supposed a dead heat betwixt him and Brilliant.

Time 5 12, and by many it was declared to be only 5 8.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. T. S. Grant, Engineers
Surgn. F. Sheppee, Marine.
Asst. Surgn. David Forbes, do.
Capt. E. M. Wood, 14th Rt.
Major J. B. Dunsterville, 1st Gr. Rt.
Capt. George Twemloces, Nizam Service.
Capt. M. Stack, Nagpore A. H.
Cadet Wm. Knipe 17th Rt. N. I.
Asst Surgn. N. Morgan,
Lt. S. Slight, Engineers.
Lt. Col. R. B. Jenkins, Comt. N. A. F.
Lt. R. Ord, 24th Rt.
Capt. C. Holroyd, Nizams Service.
Capt. Dawson, Cavalry.
Lt. Riddell, Nizams Service.
Capt. Robinson, 4th Regt
Capt. Robt. White, 24th Rt. N. I.
Lieut. R. S. Bouchier, 4th Rt.
Captain Jamison, 3rd Lt. Cavelry.
Lt. Colonel Smith 1st Lt. Cavelry fron Poonah.
Lieut. Wm. Lung, 21st Regt. N. I. from Ahmednugger.
DEPARTURES.—Lieut. J. Spant, Engineers.
Lieut. H. Briggs, 24th Rt.
Asst. Surgn. H. Michie, Med. Dept.
Asst. Surgn. A. J. Montefiore, 5th Rt. N. I.
Capt. Dawson, Cavalry.
Capt J. Forbes, S. G. S. C.
Ensign J. R. Hibbert,
Lt. Col. J. D. Greenhill, Madras Establisht.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE
AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Dec. 19th Imaum of Muscats Ship Hammonshaw, W. B. Davidson, Commander from Calcutta, 21st Nov. Touched at Cochin

20th Ship Frances Warden, Wm Webster, Commander from China, Oct. 5th Singapore, Malacca, Penang, and Point de Galle.

Do. Ship John Bannerman, John Whyte, Commr. from China, and Singapore, Macao 7th Mov. Singapore 20th.

21st Ship Lord Castlereagh, A. Hogg, Commr. from China, Nov. 4th Touched at Singapore left 15th Nov touched at Cochin, left 14th Dec.

22d Ship Lowjee Family, Wm. Lewis, Commr. from China, 6th Nov. Singapore 19th Calicut 16th Dec.

24th Armed Ketch Chacer, Mussa Peerbhoy, Syrang from a Cruize, between Bassain and Ligh House.

Passengers per Hammonshaw—Mrs. Shippee, Mrs Twemblow and Child, Capt. Twemblow, Doctor Shippee, Dr. Morgan, Dr. Forbes, Capt Goodridge, Capt. Anderson, Capt. Guy, Messrs, Bowater, and Pruen, H. C. Bombay Marine, 56 followers, of H. M. 67th Regt. and 47th Regt

Per Frances Warden.—Mrs. Webster, Ensign Knipe.

Per Lowjee Family—C. S. Heynes, Esq. Ass. Surgn Bl. Establhisht.

DEPARTURES.—Dec. 19th Armed Ketch Chacer, Mussa Peerbhoy Syrang to Cruize between Bassein and Light House.

21st, His Majesty's Ship Tamar, J. J. Gordon Bremer, Esq. C. B. Captain to Mocha.

Do. His M. Ship Pandora, W. C. Jervoise Esq. Captain to Mocha.

Do. H. M. Ship Atholl, J. A. Murray Esq. Capt. to Mocha.

24th, Imaum of Muscats Ship Hammonshaw, W. B. Davidson, Commr. to Muscat.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Royal George, for London.
Carron for China.
Asia Felix, for Bengal.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—December 5. Ship Madras, C. Beach, from London 21st July and Cape of Good Hope 1st October.

Passengers from London:—Mrs. J. French; Mrs. Mackenzie; Mrs. Beach and Children; Miss D'Oyly; Miss Campbell; Miss French; Miss C. French; Collin Tullok, Esq. Writer; F. Corden, Esq. ditto; M. Read, Esq. ditto; M. Mackenzie, Esq. Merchant; J. French, Esq. ditto; William French, Esq. ditto; R. Boyd, Esq. ditto; Messrs. R. McLean, and G. R. Edwards, Cadets.

From the Cape of Good Hope:—Mr. Hogg; T. Mainwaring, Esq; J. Hogg, Esq; T. Masters Hogg and Miss Hogg.

On the 28th November, in Lat. 19° 4' N. the Madras saw a Ship, supposed to be the Coromandel.

DEPARTURES.—December 4. Ships Moira, William Hornblow, and Ganges, E. M. Boultbee, for London.

Vessels expected to sail shortly:—Ship Fairlie, J. Short, for London—Ship Hibernia, R. Gillies, for London direct—Ship Hercules, D. Wilson, for Bombay.

The undermentioned vessels gone to sea from Saugor; viz.

December 4. Fazarobany and Melpomene.
December 5. Brig Margaret.

STATIONS OF VESSELS IN THE RIVER, DECEMBER 5, 1826.

DIAMOND HARBOUR:—H. C. Ships Asia and Rose—Cornwall—Claudine, Ganges, and L'Asie, (F.) outward-bound, remain—Palmeira proceeded down—Hope passed down.

SAUGOR:—H. C. Ships Marchioness of Ely, and Prince Regent, outward-bound, remain.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per L'Asie, Ducros, for Bordeaux:—Lieutenant Hunter.

Per Claudine, Christie, for London:—Mrs. Pitman and three Children; Mrs. Savey; Mrs Bidwell and three Children; Mrs. Mulheram and Serjeant Williamson, in charge of Children; viz. twenty-nine male and eleven female Children, from the Military Orphan School.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.—Dec. 13, Ship Hope, from Calcutta 1st December.

DEPARTURE.—Dec. 9, Ship Castle Forbes, J. W. Ord, for Calcutta; do. Ship Mermaid, Alex. Yates, for London.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.—On the 29th instant, at St. Thomas' Church, by the Rev. T. Carr, Lieutenant J. Hobson, 1st Grenadier Regt. youngest son of the late J. P. Hobson, Esq. Auditor General Penang, to Amelia Elizabeth, youngest Daughter of the late Major W. C. Green, of this Establishment.

On Wednesday the 20th instant, at the Scotch Church, by the Rev. Mr. Laurie, Mr John Harrison, Assistant in the Police Office, to Miss Caroline A. M. Collet.

BIRTH.—Yesterday Morning, at the Hermitage, Lady Chambers of a Son.

At Bhooj, on the 8th Instant, the Lady of Captain W. Havelock, H. M. 4th Dragoons, of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Bhooj, on the 10th instant, Ensign Ramsey, of the 2d European Regt.—The high qualities which distinguished the character of this young officer, had made him esteemed and beloved by all who knew him, and his death has been lamented with a sincerity of private regret, which in value far exceeds any public eulogium which could be paid to his memory.

At Colabah, on the 20th instant, Captain J. B. Seely, of this Establishment, aged 35 years.—Captain Seely was well known as the author of the Wonders of Elora, A Voice from India, and several essays in different periodical publications, on subjects connected with this country.

At Bombay, on Tuesday morning, the 19th instant, of Dropsy, Amerchund Bedrecund, Shravenck Banian, aged 60 years, greatly and deservedly lamented by his family and acquaintance.—His family at Bombay consists of three wives and a nephew. He was a Banker of great opulence, extensive dealings, and distinguished celebrity. His funeral procession was attended by a numerous concourse of respectable Hindoos: and in the progress of the procession, pice, silver half rupees, and gold venetians were thrown from a basket in charity to the poor. He was burnt with sandal wood at Walkaseer, a spot sacred to Hindoos. At the spot where he was burnt a monument is to be raised to his memory.

On Wednesday the 20th Instant, after an illness of 26 days, Rose, Daughter of Mr. Stephen John Cross, aged 7 years. She was a dutiful, affectionate child, and leaving behind her, father, mother, brothers, sisters, and grandmother, to lament her irreparable loss.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Jubulpore, on the 22d November, by the Reverend Mr. Arnold, Captain J. N. S. Weston, Deputy Judge Advocate Gereral, Saugur Division, to Margaret, Daughter of the late Reverend Patrick Nicolson, of Tharso, Caithness.

BIRTHS.—At Calcutta, on Sunday last, the 3d December, Mrs. Jessey Gray, Lady of Mr. William James Gray, of a Daughter.

At Fort William, on the 4th December, the Lady of Lieutenant Y. C. Maclean, of a Daughter.

At Chandernagore, on the 30th November, the Lady of H. Geneve, Esq. of a Son.

At Rayapooram, on Sunday morning, the 5th November, Mrs. T. Jones, of a Daughter.

At Chindatrepatta, on the 5th November, Mrs. Mary Scriven, of a Daughter.

At Tranquebar, on the 5th November, the Lady of Lieutenant W. P. Burton, 27th Regiment Native Infantry, of a Daughter.

At Trichinapoly, on the 7th November, the Wife of Mr. J Bigwood, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Calcutta, on the 5th December, Mr. George Thomas Gibson, aged 43 years.

At Kurnul, on the 21st November, after a protracted illness of many months, Captain William Declizeau, 6th Regiment Native Infantry.

At Cawnpore, on the 24th November, Clarke Abel Esq. M. D. Surgeon to the Governor General.

On the River off Cawnpore, on the 3d October, Isabella Bridget, the infant Daughter of Charles Stout, Serjeant Major Pioneers or Sappers, aged 7 months and 17 days.

On the River at Sideepore, near Benares, Mrs. B. White, Wife of Serjeant Major White, 23d Regiment Native Infantry.

At Royapooram, on the 8th November, Mrs. Caroline Meppen, aged 36 years and 9 months.

At Quilon on the 5th November, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel Woodhouse, Commanding 20th Regiment Native Infantry.

At Hambangtotte, on the 8th November, of fever, Captain Charles Driberg, Commandant of the district aged 30 years; and on the same day, Gertruida Elizabeth, his wife. By the sudden removal of the heads of this family within four hours of each other, no less than seven children have been left totally unprovided for.

MADRAS

MARRIAGE.—On the 12th December, at St. George's Church, by the Reverend W. Roy, Senior Chaplain, Mr. J. A. Regel, eldest son of the late F. C. Regel,

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Esq. Chief of Sadras, to Martha, second daughter of the late Mr. W. Jackson, Deputy Commissary of Stores.

BIRTHS.—At Palamcottah, on the 1st December, the Lady of John Walker, Esq of a Son.

At Arcot, on the morning of the 5th instant, the Lady of Captain H. B. Williams, 3d Light Cavalry, of a Daughter.

DEATH.—At St. Thomas's Mount, on the evening of the 7th Instant after a very severe illness, Captain Donald MacQueen, of the 2d Regiment Light Cavalry, aged thirty-eight years.

CALCUTTA.

Steam.—In the Courier of the 18th July, we find an Advertisement by the Directors of the General Steam Navigation Company, acquainting the public that the Steam packet George the Fourth, 760 tons burthen, would sail in the middle of August for Gibraltar, touching at Vigo and Lisbon. This vessel was to be joined early in September by the new Steam packet Duke of York, of equal tonnage and power, for the purpose of establishing a certain and regular conveyance between England, Portugal and Spain. The same Company sail Steam packets, regularly, from London to Calis, Ostend, Rotterdam, Hamburgh, Boulogne, Margate and Ramsgate; and from Brighton to Dieppe.

[*John Bull, November* 30.

We have republished from the *Bombay Gazette* a letter signed A NAVAL OFFICER, in which some opinions very discouraging to Steam Navigation in India are advanced. As the enthusiastic advocate of Steam Navigation in this country and sanguine of its success, we feel it incumbent on us to offer a few remarks on this communication and to show cause against some of the opinions expressed in it.

A NAVAL OFFICER states, that from all he has seen and heard, he considers Steam Vessels adapted only for river navigation and smooth seas with fine weather and short distances. Has the Naval Officer ever read the evidence given before a Committee of the House of Commons on this subject in 1822? We must infer that he has not or he would have stated the grounds on which he disputed that evidence, which was to this effect, that Steam Vessels were capable of withstanding any sea: nor was this merely stated as the theoretical opinion of unpractical men; but as matter of fact affirmed by seamen speaking from actual experience. Captain Rogers in particular, declared on oath, that in the vessel he commanded, he had been in repeated gales of wind in the chops of the Channel, and kept the sea frequently when all the sailing packets had put back. He declared further as the result of his experience of Steam Vessels that though prejudiced against them at first, he had found them easier and considered them safer in a gale, than sailing vessels: other witnesses also professional men, gave testimony to the same effect. If then the evidence referred to, is included in all that the NAVAL OFFICER who writes in the Bombay Paper, has seen or heard, he must dispute the facts advanced in it, and if so, it would be satisfactory to know the grounds of his disbelief of them; if not, he may perhaps on the perusal of that evidence be induced to change his opinion.

He has however adverted to the ENTERPRIZE: now that vessel altho' she did not, from the want of arrangements which the experience of a long voyage by Steam has pointed out make the passage in the given time, has triumphantly proved, that Steam vessels properly equipped ARE capable of navigating in tempestuous seas and not "merely in rivers and smooth water."

We shall adduce howevr another instance, which has probably escaped the attention of A. NAVAL OFFICER. More than 12 years ago, the *Fulton* an American Steam Vessel, made a passage accross the Atlantic ocean (which the NAVAL OFFICER will admit is not altogether a smooth sea) averaging 200 miles per day for 21 days!

With respect to Steam Vessels being adapted for commercial purposes, that is, we presume, for carrying cargoes, we cannot maintain that they yet are, though the FULTON we believe did carry some cargo; but as packets to carry mails and passengers we contend they are better adapted than sailing vessels—and may with proper arrangements be made to answer as well in long as in short voyages. And it is to this purpose only it is yet proposed to apply them in India. It is true, that they cannot perhaps be conveniently made to stow more than 30 days coals, but this even at an average of 8 knots would carry them nearly six thousand miles; and stages every five or six thousand miles would cause no great delay in the voyage; but by the way of the Red Sea, tho' it is proposed to have one stage, a vessel stowing thirty days coals would not require one, particularly if she went no higher than Cosseir, as a Naval Officer proposes: for the distance is little more than 4000 miles we believe and this would not require an average of six knots per hour, tho' it is clear that going either from hence or from Bombay, in the N. E. Monsoon, a Steam vessel might, at least until she reached the Red Sea, average 10 knots, since there would be nothing to impede her. We observe that A NAVAL OFFICER indeed, allows 15 or 20 days from Mocha to Cosseir, the distance being about 1000 miles. Surely this is an unnecessarily large allowance for the distance of the fresh N. W. winds and sea, since in S. W. gales of wind in the Channel, it is on record that properly equipped Steamers have made two and three knots per hour, which in twenty days is 1480 miles; but surely it is not meant to be maintained, that at all seasons of the year, it blows a gale of wind from N. W. between Cosseir and Mocha: if that is the case, then we consider that Steam communication with England by the Red Sea and Mediterranean must be abandoned, for the route by the Cape. In fact nothing could possibly be gained in the former, if 12 or 15 days were to be allowed from Bombay to Mocha, two days, at that place and twenty more thence to Cosseir! here are thirty seven days gone and a long land and journey before the Traveller, ere he reaches the Mediterranean Steamer.

We submit these remarks with every deference to A NAVAL OFFICER, for we know nothing practically of the navigation of the Red Sea; we know indeed, that in the Persian Gulph, the prevailing winds are N. Westerly, and that at one season of the year, the wind from that quarter, in some years, blows for 40 days at once almost without intermission, half a gale of wind (called the *Shumal*) and some times heavier; but then ships are assisted in the passage by a current which sets against the wind along the Persian shore, and the sea is never very heavy; whether any such facility is afforded them in the Red Sea, we are unable to state; but if a Steamer would require 20 days to proceed from Mocha to Cosseir, we concede to A NAVAL OFFICER, that the Red Sea forms an exception to every other sea (excepting frozen oceans) in the world, as impracticable for Steam Navigation for any purpose of utility.

Having admitted this, it is almost unnecessary to remark that we consider the power of the Engines proposed by A NAVAL OFFICER to propel a vessel of 200 tons as scarcely sufficient. The *emulous* in every respect answers his description; she is long and low, and one of the most beautiful models ever seen perhaps, but although not more than 250 tons, engines included, she has a power of 100 horses, or two engines of 50 each.

A NAVAL OFFICER speaks of the enormous expence of coal being brought from England, for depots in India! He cannot then be aware of the fact, that there is ample supply of coal on this side of India, for all the Steam Vessels that are ever likely to be required in the country. Four Steam Vessels now in the Hooghly, are using the Burdwan coal, and large depots of it are already prepared at Madras and Penang, for the use of one of these, the *Enterprize* and of two other armed Steam Vessels, of the Honorable Company's of 80 horse power, just about to be launched; and what is more too, being abundant, it is of course, cheap.

We cannot conclude these remarks without calling the reader's attention to a very interesting article on the same subject in last night's GOVERNMENT GAZETTE: by which we are glad to see that the Company are about to send out engines for boats ordered to be built for the navigation of the Burrumpooter, or as our more learned contemporary calls it, Brahmaputra.

[*Beng. Chron. Dec.* 5.

The application of Steam to the Inland Navigation of India, we are happy to find, is making a rapid progress against the difficulties by which it must in its first outset be impeded. These, indeed, resolve themselves into the simple article of expence, and Steam Navigation must be cheaply, before it can be successfully conducted. The expence at present arises from the cost of fuel, the hire of European labour, and the charge if not the impossibility of making every necessary repair in India, and the consequent necessity for procuring materials from England. With respect to Fuel, however, the cost is not considerable, and the supply of one kind of it, coal, whenever a demand for it exists, will, no doubt, become much less expensive either by the augmented productiveness of the Indian Mines or extended importation. In like manner, as occasions multiply, and the call for labour and skill becomes steady, we may expect that artificers will be obtainable on more reasonable terms, and that the mechanical talent requisite for the repair, or even for the construction of Engines, will be a much more common commodity than it is at present. When these objects are effected Steam Vessels will become as numerous on the rivers of India, as those of Europe and America, and will be as advantageously employed. It is therefore satisfactory to observe them multiplying under existing impediments, as their very multiplication is calculated to remove the obstacles to their existence, and the more we have the more readily shall we add to the number. In addition to those now in the Hoogly, the public are already apprised, that two have for some time been on the stocks. They are nearly completed, we understand, and will be launched in a few weeks. But besides these, which are on a scale that unfits them for river navigation, we learn that the Court of Directors, upon the representation of this Government, in the course of last year authorised the construction of machinery for two large boats, drawing but three feet water, to be propelled each by a pair of engines each being of twenty-five horse power. They are in course of fabrication by Maudesley, who had contracted to deliver them in this month, December.

The original destination of these Steam boats is the Brahmaputra river, on which they are, if possible, more required than on the Ganges, as there is not only the same vast space to be traversed, and the same precipitous current to be encountered, but there is a want of that counterpoise, which the course of the Ganges affords, when the current is strongest, and the river most navigable, a favourable wind. During the rains, the prevailing wind along the Brahmaputra, is as adverse as the river, at least beyond the point at Dhombree, where it takes an easterly direction. The difficulty of tracking is also much greater along the Brahmaputra, than the Ganges, as the continual traffic along the latter, and the uninterrupted recurrence of villages and cultivation have made a regular road upon the banks, whilst the Brahmaputra is bounded, through very considerable intervals, by dense and inhospitable jungle A mile a day in such situations, and under such circumstances, is a fair average advance, and a voyage from Dacca to Rungpore in Asam, is fully equal in duration to a voyage to Europe. Here, therefore, a Steam boat will be of inconceivable importance, for the conveyance of troops, or supplies, and the transmit of public officers, either on board the vessel or on others, to be tracked up the river by the steamer. The existence of coal in Sylhet, and its recent discovery in Asam, are circumstances highly favourable to the employment of Steam boats on the rivers of our Eastern frontier.

My Lord *Eldon* says, he derives a "sweet satisfaction" from the recollection of the part he took in the attempt to convict Horne Tooke and the other Parliamentary Reformers of 1794; and yet, after his longwinded endeavours to persuade the Jury to pronounce them guilty, he must have cut rather a sorry figure when the verdict of acquittal was returned amid shouts of joy that rent the air—and when Mr. Tooke instantly turned round and addressed him in words to this effect:—"I hope, Mr. Attorney General, that this verdict will be a warning to you not to attempt to shed man's blood upon lame suspicions and doubtful inference."—On this occasion (as we learn from a letter of Major Cartwright) Mr. Tooke, as soon as the verdict was given, "thanked the Jury for his life." Every man of them shed tears. This brought tears to the eyes of Tooke, who, during a six days battle, while the advocates of power were thirsting for his life, stood as dauntless as a lion, giving a stroke to one and a gripe to another, as if he were at play."—It does appear that my Lord Eldon, even though much given to "the melting mood," sympathised with these honest men on this affecting occasion. But if his Lordship extracts such a "sweet satisfaction" from the recollection merely of an attempt to bring a number of innocent men to the gallows, one can hardly imagine what would have been the extent of his delight had he succeeded in persuading the Jury of their guilt, and seen these hated Reformers die the accursed death of traitors.

Successorship to the Woolsack.—The Master of the Rolls, Lord Gifford, is rapidly qualifying himself for the great seat, and bids fair, if permitted, to furnish a Chancellorship which will be an exact copy, or rather a continuation of that of Lord Eldon:—a great desideratum! His Honour has already contrived to have more than thirty causes in arrear, while the Vice-Chancellor, with so much more to do, has not one; and he defers judgment, takes home papers to read, and has his frequent doubts, just like the great man. Of a variety, these are recommendations to the successorship,—There goes a fable that, once on a time, the birds had a dispute among themselves as to which was the best dancer; and after much controversy, they agreed to refer the matter to the goose, whose judgment they particularly prized. Having all figured away before the goose in their respective fashions, they called upon her for judgment. The goose said that there was something to commend in all their performances; the crow's minuet was good, and there was much *aplomb* in the dodo; but for grace of step, dignity of movement, plant, of foot, and easy and elegant carriage of the body, there was no brid to be compared with the duck; and her, therefore, after the most careful deliberation, she conscientiously pronounced the most accomplished dancer. All the other birds exclaimed against this decision, contending, with some show of reason, that the goose had given this preference to the duck's motions on account of the very close resemblance they bore to her own—On the same score, the Master of the Rolls may hope to be declared the most excellent of Judges, and preferred to the woolsack. He was decidedly the Chancellor's gait, the Eldon waddle in equity.

CHINA.

Our accounts from this quarter come down to the 20th of October. The Opium Market continued to exhibit a very unsettled aspect. Patna in particular suffered a great depression and could hardly be quoted higher than Drs. 1040 per Chest. Sales were nominally effected at 1100 Drs. to 1120 with a guarantee to make up the weight of each Chest to 107 Catties but as their actual weight is from 6 to 7 per Cent less than this, the price realized cannot be considered higher than we have stated. The principal holders seem not much disposed to effect sales; at such a sacrifice but several small Parcels in the hands of persons anxious to make remittances by the Ships returning to India, and therefore perhaps under the necessity of realizing their funds, served to feed the market and to prevent any advance of price.

In addition to this circumstance the acknowledged inferiority of the Opium from the 3d & 4th Calcutta Sale, has alarmed the dealers; and has rendered them timid in touching Patna Opium at all, not even that to the quality of which there can be no objection. On the arrival of the Opium from these sales in the Market, a considerable quantity having been pushed off without the Chinese having been aware of its inferiority, a panic has been excited which may not be so easily removed, and which can alone account for the extraordinary preference given to Benares Opium; which was quickly purchased at an advance of Drs. 200 per Chest on the price given for Patna; the difference in the external package affording some security for its contents. It would have been well perhaps had the agents of the Company acted on a similar principle regarding the inferior opium, which ought to have been clearly distinguished by some conspicuous external mark or defference in the Package; for altho' the inferiority of the Opium was distinctly stated with their usual good faith by the Agents of Government, at the time of the sales, the omission of the distinction we have recommended has operated unfavorably for the character of that portion of their Opium, which was free from damage. Painting the inferior Chests of a particular colour would have answered every purpose.

Malwa Opium was in animated demand at Drs. 900 to Drs. 920 per chest and being a more favorite variety of the Drug was likely to maintain itself if not to command an advance of price. Turkey Opium dull, at Drs. 560 per picul.

The deliveries at Lintin of the two kinds of Bengal Opium from the 1st of April to the 1st of September do not appear to exceed 1000 Chests whilst for the same period last year we are assured they were more than double this quantity;

From the 1st to the 15th October the deliveries at Lintin exhibit an extraordinary increase being as follows viz.

Patna - - - -	Chests	97
Benares - - - - -	"	70
Malwa - - - - -	"	308
	Total "	475

Too large a supply of Bombay Cotton seems to have had its natural effect in keeping prices low.—They continued to range from 9 to 12 Taels for this description of Cotton, and for Bengal, from 11 to 13 Taels per Picul may be quoted.

Singapoor Chronicle, Nov. 9th 1826.

CAPE.

MOSSEL BAY, SEPT. 8, 1826.—*The Marquis of Hastings*, Capt. W. OSTLER, from China, with a cargo of tea belonging to the East India Company, having struck on a rock in the China Seas, was obliged to put into Batavia for repairs where, I learn from the second officer (who is now in command), about 1000 chests of tea were sold to defray the expences of repairs, and coffee taken in on freight, in lieu of the tea sold. On her passage thence to this port, some dispute took place between the Captain and the chief officer, which caused the confinement of that officer to his cabin up to this date. The ship arrived in Mossel Bay on Friday, the 1st inst., having sprung her main and main-topsail yards, main piece of her rudder, and in a shattered and leaky state:—the captain complained much of the conduct of his *chief officer* and ship's company. Since her arrival in this bay, her main yard, rudder, &c. have been repaired, and she was ready for sea yesterday evening.

About two o'clock A. M. the ship was discovered to be on fire, in the store-room; but by the exertions of the officers and crew, it was soon extinguished. At eight o'clock, Captain Ostler was missing, and all search for him has hitherto proved unsuccessful. On his writing-desk a written paper was discovered, strongly indicating the distressed state of his mind.

EUROPE.

DISTRESSED MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

It is with sensations of the deepest sorrow we have to reiterate our former statements relative to the distress which in an unparalleled degree pervades the manufacturing districts of this and adjoining counties.

Accounts daily reach us of the increased misery of the working classes, occasioned by the manufacturers generally being compelled to abridge their hours of labour, and even then only to employ a portion of the manufacturing population. The extreme distress which prevails, fills with apprehension the minds of all those interested in the peace of the country. It is true we are without accounts of those alarming acts of violence which we some time ago received, but we feel convinced that the recurrence of those lamentable acts is alone prevented by the presence of a large military force.

We cannot disguise from ourselves the appalling conviction that the great mass of the industrious population engaged in manufactures, is reduced to pauperism and despair; that the employment still given is hourly decreasing; and that food will probably advance in price. With this view of our situation, we confess we are not prepared to meet the approach of winter, without feelings of a nature little allied to those by which the government at present appear to be actuated. We believe that the situation of the people in this county has been represented to government; they therefore, must be aware that not only the manufacturing, but the commercial interests, are in a situation to require immediate and effectual relief. We venture to assert that relief must be afforded, or the distress now existing will be increased in a degree calculated to make every man in the country anxious to obtain, by any reasonable sacrifice, a return to a settled state of things, in which the enterprise of the merchant and the industry of the artizan will be encouraged and promoted, and the fortunes of the whole community will be protected from those sudden and violent changes, which frustrate the wisest plans, and render unavailing the most indefatigable industry. It would appear, however, that government conceive their duty to be performed, when they take measures to "provide for the peace of the country;" and they seem to regard, if not with apathy, at least with composure, that awful state which now exists, and the still more dreadful prospect before us. If Mr. Peel were to leave *Broadstairs*, to visit Lancashire, and to witness the misery of the people, he would, we are convinced, be an advocate for the institution of measures calculated to abate and remove the suffering which exists. He would find the habitations of the poor destitute of furniture and of every necessary comfort; the poor themselves in a state of nakedness and starvation; and, what would, perhaps, be more astonishing to him, he would discover that all classes of men—*tories* and *whigs*, moderate and radical *reformers*,—are anxious to unite in an address to the government, praying for the adoption of those measures which are alone calculated to remove the distress, and prevent its future recurrence. He would find, for the information of his friend, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the common topic of conversation to be the *national burthens;* and he would speedily discover that people are anxious to have them diminished, and that they no longer consi-

(Continued after the Poetry.)

Poetry.

LINES

On the Melancholy Death of Captain Sutherland and his Lady.

They were lovely in life, and their hearts were as one,
For the purest affection had tried them;
But who ever thought, when their bliss had begun,
That the coffin and shroud were beside them.

The nuptial feast and its splendid array,
And all the joys it could borrow,
Were like the bright beam at the dawn of a day—
Of storm, of darkness, and sorrow.

Their morning of love was clear like the sky,
Undisturbed by the tempest's commotion;
But oh! it was short—and wild was the cry
As they sunk in the depths of the occean.

How bright was their prospect a moment before,—
And soon would their course have been ended;
But the moonlight had scarcely withdrawn from the shore,
When Death through the darkness descended.

He followed them on to the wild fatal steep.
Nor was moved with their innocent gladness;
And his cry soon was heard, and the wave of the deep
Roll'd o'er them with pitiful sadness.

Then weep o'er the tomb of the lovely and brave,
Where nought upon earth can divide them;
For the sea gave them up, that one kindly grave
Might not at the last be denied them.

Greenock. D. W.

(Continued from the third Page.)

der the proposal to reduce the interest of the debt a wild and wicked scheme. We would seriously advice the Right Hon. Secretary to come down into this Country, to seen with his own eyes to hear with his own ears, the sufferings and the complaints of the poor. We are persuaded, that if the famishing people thought that government were anxious to afford them relief,—if they saw the most unrelenting economy introduced into the expenditure of every department of the state,—if they were convinced that their industry was not sacrificed to the maintenance of certain interests destructive to the national prosperity, and two powerful for the liberal portion of the administration to resist,—if they thought the miseries they endure depended on temporary causes, and would be transient in their operation,—we believe they would endure their privations with patience, and submit with fortitude to the calamities with which they are now visited. But when they see no measures taken for their relief,—when they know that whilst they are starving there are laws to prohibit the importation of *cheap corn*,—when they see the government only in its representatives, the Taxgatherer and the Dragoon—they are diven to that condition in which a politician, anxious for the peace and welfare of the country, would tremble to contemplate them, and from which a minister, open to the influence of just and humane views, would effectually strive to redeem them.

In this state is the population of the manufacturing districts; there are thousands of men whose industry is without occupation—thousands of families whose condition is without hope. The poor rates, in some parishes, exceed the rack-rent, and private benevolence is exhausted. It is natural to expect that the people will not quietly starve, and we most anxiously hope instant measures will be taken by Government to allay the irritation, not by further supplies of tooops, but by calling Parliament together and instituting an inquiry into the state of the nation.

The more notice that Parliament would be summoned would prevent disturbances; it would open, what Burke truly called, the "safety valve," by giving the people an opportunity of petitioning and lead them, by legal means, to solicit attention to their deplorable situation. In our opinions, the time has arrived for the country to meet the difficulties in which she is involved: we are at peace, and may adjust our affairs: for the present state of our finances resembles, in no slight degree, the state in which France was when she stood on the verge of revolution, and when the virtuous Turgot told his infatuated king that the first cannon ball which was fired would involve his kingdom in bankruptcy. We ought, then, to seize this opportunity, and, by the adoption of wise and vigorous measures, place ourselves in a position to repel insult and to compete with other nations. The expenditure of the country ought with an unsparing hand, to be reduced. The public property ought to be appropriated to public purposes, and if this be not sufficient, let the Crown Lands, some portion of the enormous revenue of Corporations, and of the Church, be applied to liquidate the national debt; in short, let all property be taxed for this purpose, and let us, in a manner worthy a great nation, abandon those expedients fraught with danger to the state, and destructive to the fortunes and happiness of the people. We may equivocate as much as we please, we may adopt one expedient after another, but we cannot disguise the fact, that the Government is insolvent, and, like individual insolvents, we must make a composition with the public creditor, wipe off our old debts, repent our former follies, and start again on equal terms with other countries in the race of national prosperity.—*Com. Chron. July 22.*

DREADFUL OCCURENCE.—A poor woman, wife of a shoemaker residing at Haughton, near Scarborough, mother of four children, went to a druggist's shop at the latter place, and ordered a small portion of opening medicine for herself and children, with an intention to call for it on her way home. In the interim, a farmer called at the same shop, and desired one ounce of arsenic to be weighed, and he would call for it in a short time. This was also got ready according to order, and the word "poison" written on the paper containing it; the two were placed together. The poor woman called the first for her medicine, received the wrong packet, and unfortunately could not read. Soon after her return, she gave some of the arsenic to three of her hapless children, one of them eight years of age, the second six, and the third only four. The poor woman also took a larger portion herself. Death now commenced his havoc, and the dreadful effects which always attend the taking of a deadly poison, were soon triumphant over the tender frames of the little innocents. The most excruciating agonies portended immediate dissolution; and the miserable mother, forgetting her own bodily sufferings, whilst witnessing the pangs of her children, became an object of the most unqualified pity and boundless sympathy. No medical assistant was near, and still more strange, no one was sent for. Stupefaction, or distraction must have fixed upon the wretched parent; and in that state, she beheld her three beloved children expire before her, the helpless victims of a mistake, which we are almost inclined to call criminal. Death, however, had not completed his work. The mother was still left, with her infant—her only surviving child—laid upon her lap, unconscious of its parent's woe. She felt the pangs of approaching dissolution—but death had lost his terrors—he had become a welcome messenger—the delight of her eyes had departed, and, oh! dreadful thought! she had been the innocent agent. No medical adviser still was sent for. She struggled with the fell destroyer till morning began to dawn, when, about the hour of five, her wounded spirit took its flight to the eternal mansions, whither her children had departed. The infant, her only surviving child, we hear, is also in a dangerous state—it having unfortunately been suckled by the mother, after she had taken the poison. A Coroner's Jury sat upon the bodies of the deceased; and after a very minute investigation into all the circumstances of the case, they delivered a Verdict (as regarded each) of "Accidental Death."—*York Herald.*

DIET.

Dr. Paris, a gentleman well known in the medical world, has just published a work on diet. The following are among the doctor's rules for the preservation of health, and the attainment of vigorous old age:—

"Animal food is always hot and stimulating; and sedentary persons, or the inhabitants of large towns, ought to use vegetables and fruits as much as possible; the azote, or nitrogen of the body, being introduced by food, and not by respiration. The digestibility of food depends on a proper degree of firmness, in its texture, and this is again dependent on the age, sex, habits, and death of the animal furnishing it. Wedder mutton of five years old, and ewe mutton of two years, are the perfection of food, whilst beef is not so digestive, although equally nutritious. Meat too young is either too gelatinous, or too stringy, to be digestive; wild animals are too dense to be easily digested; the female animals are more delicate than the males, and have finer fibres, which render them more digestible. Animals hunted, or submitted to a lingering death, or to previous draughts of vinegar, become more tender and easy of digestion. Hence the German practice of whipping pigs to death, and the old English law, that no bull beef should be sold unless the bull had been baited. But the material object is that of cookery, which chemically modifies the food, and mechanically alters its fibres. The bane of English cookery is the great strength of the seacoal fires: the French excel us in boiling and stewing, solely from the more gradual and moderate heat of their charcoal stoves. Boiling, if continued too long, or if too hard or fast, renders meat, where albumen predominates, as in beef, too hard and indigestible; and where the gelation predominates, as in young meats, it equally injures its digestibility. Mutton loses one-fifth, and beef one-fourth by boiling. In short, boiling renders meat less nutritive, but more digestible, whilst roasting does the reverse, and loses one third, if it be beef or mutton. Broiling is wholesome, whilst frying is the worst of all the culinary operations, and next to which is that of baking. Of condiments, the saline are wholesome, salt acting as a stimulus to the digestive organs; but when applied to the meat as in corning, it hardens the fibres, and renders it indigestible. Vinegar, in small quantities, checks, the fermentation of the stomach, and stimulates the digestives organs. Spices destroy the tone of the stomach, and oily condiments, such as melted butter, are the bane of health. Very small quantities of oils, as in sallad, prevent fermentation and flatulencies. It appears that hot beverages do not injure the teeth, but that all potations ought to approximate to the natural heat of the body. Animal food requires more drink than vegetable; roasted than boiled meats, and baked than either. Persons ought not to drink before a meal, but may obey their sensations in drinking during the meal. The brick linings of wells tend to injure the water, whilst leaden cisterns have often the same effect. Bennet's filtering machines are the best. Toast and water appears to be unwholesome, unless drunk immediately it has cooled; for it ought to be made of boiling water. Tea is recommended in moderate quantities, and it is never to be taken until four hours after dinner; whilst coffee, taken immediately after a meal, accelerates the action of the stomach, and assists to digest oily substances. Chocolate is not good, and cocoa is preferable as less oily. A temperate use of wine may be recommended at proper seasons. Wines are more easy of digestion than spirits. The grape wines contain tartaric acid, and are more wholesome, than those that contain the malic acid. Red wines are always astringent, the colouring matter being derived from the husk of the grape. White wines are the most nutritive; and a person may consult the feelings of his stomach in the choice of either. Sherry and Madeira are flavoured by the almond, and in good wines, the acid usually complained of, can have no pernicious effects. But wines are rendered in some degree unwholsome from the mixture of spirits by the original makers; part of the alcohol of which mixes with the grape juice in fermentation, and becomes identified with the wine, whilst another part is termed *free* spirit, and becomes injurious. The quality of this pernicious alcohol is as follows:—

In Port,	28	48	Currant Wine	20	55
Madeira (highest)	24	42	Raisin Wine	25	77
Ditto (lowest)	19	34	Elder, Cider, Perry	9	87
Sherry	17	92	Stout	6	80
Claret	14	43	Ale	8	88
Red Champaigne	11	30	Brandy	53	39
White ditto	12	80	Rum	53	68
Cape Madeira	18	11	Hollands	51	60

Sweet wines are preferable when the saccharine matter does not become acescent on the stomach. Only strong wines, as Port, ought ever to be mixed with water. Cider and Perry are to be avoided by persons of weak digestion, on account of their acidity. Table beer is recommended as highly wholesome, as well as ale, and even porter to those who take much exercise, and have strong degestive powers. Next to the nature of food, we are to consider the time of feeding. Some doctors have recommended only one, whilst others have advised two, three, four, or even five meals *per diem*. Regular meals are to be recommended, but the number and length of intervals must depend on the stomach of the patient. In some persons, food passes from the stomach in three hours, whilst in others it remains for five or six. An invalid, however, may take three or four meals a day. As to breakfast, the gastric juice is not much secreted during sleep, and hence the frequent want of appetite in the morning. The maids of honour to Queen Elizabeth breakfasted off beef and ale, whilst the modern sportsman sips his tea or coffee. If the dinner be late, the breakfast should be substantial, to avoid the necessity of the lunch. New bread or spongy rolls are to be avoided. Much liquid may be allowed, at this meal, but to those with whom tea in the morning disagrees, meat and barley water are good. The faculty seems unanimous in recommending the hour of two or three for dinner. Tea is very well, but this meal ought to be followed by exercise. In the reign of Elizabeth the nobility used to dine at eleven, sup at five or six, and go to bed at ten. Retiring to rest, according to the modern practice, upon a full stomach, is reprobated strongly. In the first process of digestion, the stomach is destended, and impedes respiration; whilst, directly the chyme passes from the stomach into the duodenum, to be converted into chyle, the natural propensity is for exercise. But a light supper, such as a toast with a small quantity of white wine, appears indispensable to many persons of weak digestion. As to the quantity of food, the opinions of the Faculty have been as various upon this as upon almost every other subject. Sanctorous speaks of taking six pounds of food at one meal, whilst Mr. Abernethy talks of imitating old Cornaro, who ate but three quarters of a pound in the twenty-four hours. Dr. Paris leaves the quantity to be decided by the satiety of the person, recommending him to eat slowly, and to study his digestive capabilities. Generally speaking, however, people eat too much—they give their stomachs too much to do. Too small a quantity of food, however, weakens the system, and engenders diseases. Dr. Paris rejoices with every sensible person, in the re-establishment of the gymnastic exercises, the inhabitants of large cities being materially injured by the want of air and exercise.

VARIETIES.

Mr. Brougham is a thin and sallow-complexioned man, strongly characterised by a convulsive movement of his nostrils. When irritated, the expression of his sarcasm is tremendous. His step in walking the street is hurried and restless. His dress mean, Roscoe the Liverpool historian, is tall and thin, with a stoop in his shoulders. Washington Irvine, is gentlemanly and agreeable in his figure, with a strong tendency to drowsiness when in company or when walking; we have seen him ourselves dozing, while standing at three o'clock before Molteno's in Pall-mall. The Duke of Wellington is tall, with a strongly marked bronzed countenance—"the warrior every inch." Edward Irving, the preacher, is also spare and thin, with a tremendous bushy beard and highly popular whiskers. He carries the puritan with him in gait, voice and manner. Sir Walter Scott is a grey-headed unassuming elderly man, with a slight limp, but not so much so as is supposed. Lockhart, his son-in-law, is a dandy in person, as well as in literature; he is at present the editor of the *Quarterly Review*. Miss Edgeworth is a thin plain lady, with a voice sharp as the chirp of a cricket. Tom Moore, is a short round little gentleman, with a lively eye, and restless activity in his gait. In company, as we have met him at Longman's his flow of animal spirits is more to be admired than his wit. The Marquis of Anglesea is a fine commanding man, handsome, and well formed. Mr. Scarlett, the barrister, is the very personification of conceited good-humour, fresh coloured and corpulent with a delightful delivery, Mr. Canning is gentlemanly and intellectual in person with a classical cast of countenance, and noble contour of head. Wilberforce, is unostentatious in figure, but, like the Marquis of Wellesley, commanding both in voice and oratory. Kean, the actor, is vulgar and plebeian in address and person, with nothing to redeem him but a fine intellectual eye; whose expression is restless and versatile. Cobbett, is an orthodox English farmer in appearance, rather corpulent, but with an intelligent countenance. Mr. Peel is a gentleman in gait, person, and address.—*Edinburgh Observer.*

ART. IX—1. *Tremaine; or the Man of Refinement.* 3 vols. 1825.

2. *Matilda, a Tale of the Day.* 1 vol. 1825.

3. *Granby, a Novel.* 3 vols. 1826.

These three popular works have so many points of resemblance that we are naturally led to consider them together. 'Tremaine,' the first, is not a novel of action, nor does it present any pictures of passion; it is rather a story serving to string together the expressions of certain feelings and opinions; and in this respect resembles, though it is very inferior to them in its portraiture of manners, some of the productions of the Edgeworth family. We should say that it was the work of a polished and sensible rather than of a very brilliant mind; but the book shall speak for itself; and we will first give a survey of the story and afterwards some remarks on the opinions which it inculcates.

It opens with something of dramatic effect in the arrival of Tremaine at his country-seat. He is a man of fortune and accomplishments, and of distinction in the fashionable and political world. From these, however, he had retired, not very well contented with either. His situation and the feelings arising out of it are well portrayed in a chapter, which, though it is but the amplification of the sketch in one of our essayists of a restless man who changes professions and is blown about by every wind of opinion, is so well delated and detailed, that we recommend it to very especial consideration.

He had also tried love, but a man like Tremaine was even less likely to be satisfied in his pursuit of love than in that of fortune. Yet though often disgusted in his nearer approaches to women, he received a strong impression at last from a natural and pleasing girl, whom he accidentally stumbled upon in a pretty cottage in France, where she was residing with her mother. Concealing his 'wealth, in his romance, his eccentricity, or his refinement, call it what you please, he conceived the strange design of *experimenting* upon the strength of his young friend's attachment to him, removed from all extraneous influence, even of hope.' The experiment at first promises very happy results; the young lady *loves him for himself*, and his happiness seems assured. It is, however, undermined, and at last blown up. He accidentally learns that his mistress's is not *a virgin heart:* she had had a former predilection for a young officer, the companion of her childhood, which had, however, entirely

(Continued in the Supplement.)

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, 27TH DECEMBER 1826.

(Continued from the last Page.)

yielded to her passion for Tremaine. This preference was moreover shown to Tremaine under circumstances highly flattering. The *captain*, who had been some time separated from the young lady, had in the interval received a large accession of fortune, while his rival was preferred, though avowedly a lover of uncertain expectations, and supposed to be dependant upon the bounty of a relation. This is not sufficient to satisfy the fastidious man's delicacy. He hears that the *captain* is expected, and acting upon what he considers as a principle of honour, determines to leave him a fair field. He accordingly makes a somewhat ambiguous, though not dishonourable, retreat, which he justifies awkwardly by letter. It is not very wonderful that a young lady, left under such circumstances, and under the tutelage of a mother studious of her interests, should revert to her old admirer. She does so; and, as a piece of poetical justice, is by him abandoned in his turn. But our business is with Tremaine.

Nauseated with love, he determines to study men and manners; and makes the tour of Europe. He returns; and is elected a member of parliament. The result of his attempts in the House of Commons is well imagined. A fastidious person can hardly ever succeed in this place, where a man must, for the most part, blunder into excellence; where he can only thoroughly form himself by practice and failure; and must make himself a useful speaker, as a boy makes himself a useful horseman. He may undoubtedly make a set speech without much risk; and so may the boy put his horse through practised paces, and prance about a riding-school; but in business, as in the field, the comparison holds good. Tremaine is now disgusted by the success of some of those, who owe it to their very coarseness and insensibility. He is disposed, by natural habits, connexions, and ill-humour, to oppose administration; but a man of refinement, the essence of whose character consists in taking nice distinctions, is not fitted for a party-man. A well imagined accident, however, overrules him; he receives a severe chastisement from the late Mr. Perceval, and, in his anger, enlists with the opposition. He is not happier in his new connexion. The leader of the Whigs plays him a shrewd trick, and he beats a retreat into Northamptonshire. He goes off, however, with a flourish of trumpets.

'Tremaine gave a farewell dinner to his friends, in which professors of politics, professors of *belles lettres*, and professors of good breeding were pleasantly mixed. The *savoir vivre* (non meus hic sermo) 'shone out on this occasion with a plendour seldom equalled; and it was observed, that the master of the feast was never less listless or splenetic, and never seemingly in such good humour with the world as while thus in the act of taking leave of it—perhaps for ever. Two days after he arrived at Belmont.'

We always hail the arrival in the country, of the hero of a work of fiction, and the author usually achieves much by dispatching him thither. It is attended with much the same effects as turning a horse out to grass, and produces salutary influence both upon body and mind. Don Quixote is never so delightful as at the Duke's, nor Gil Blas as at Lirias, nor the Spectator as at Sir Roger de Coverley's; and Falstaff eating a dish of cheese and carraway-pippins in Master Shallow's orchard appears to us as a giant refreshed. This charm, however, cannot be expected in the rustication of Tremaine: for a distinguished statesman once well observed 'that it required a great stock of health and animal spirits to bear the country.' A picture of fastidiousness must be wearisome every where, but is most so amidst green fields. Tremaine's retirement opens with new disgusts and new disappointments. A squire calls on him in long breeches and short boots, with many strings and straps. These *priscæ vestigia fraudis* disconcert him. The conversation of the visitor rivets the impression he has received, and Tremaine seems to adopt something like Hall Wharton's opinions, and

> 'to think
> Alike about a country dog and squire;
> That both are only fit to sleep and stink
> By their own fire;
> And when awake are only good
> To yelp and halloo in a wood.'

His domestic duties do not satisfy him more, his steward *bothers* him about bills, and his bailiff about bulls. The listless calm which succeeds this short sea of troubles, and which had threatened to overwhelm his ill-found bark before she was yet fairly anchored, is as distasteful to *the man of refinement:* and in the absence of worse vexations, he discovers that he has done wrong in fixing his residence in Northamptonshire, in a small place which had not been the usual residence of his ancestors, but which he had ornamented at a great expense. He accordingly retrogrades again, to speak in the cant of modern warfare, and falls back upon his family mansion-house in Yorkshire. To this immediate resolution he is indeed determined by an accident. He falls sick, and his physician seeks to cure him rather by a change of life than by a course of medicine. That he did well in this we have little doubt; but we cannot help thinking that he would have aided his operations by physic; and we suspect indeed that Tremaine's was what is termed 'a calomel-case,' and as likely to have received benefit from Dr. Gooch, or Dr. Holland, as from *the Reverend* Doctor Evelyn, of Evelyn Hall; a gentleman, who afterwards disciplines his morbid and melancholy humour. A Dr. Asgill, however, who was at that time the patient's physician, certainly played his part well, as far as moral discipline could go. He made Tremaine read his letters; and to make a man read his letters in the jaundice is no small achievement. Now among these was one on business, which required his presence in Yorkshire. This was a glorious opportunity, and not to be neglected. In Italy, make the melancholy man—who thinks he has at some time or other been bit by a tarantula—dance, and you cure him. In England, make the melancholy man—who thinks he has seen the vanity of all flesh—travel, and you do the same. Tremaine is trundled off into Yorkshire, in a barouche and four, which, we rejoice to say, is not in this place, as on another occasion, denominated '*une berouche à quatre chevaux.*'

Though we did not follow Tremaine into Northamptonshire with much pleasure, we contemplate him with more satisfaction in Yorkshire. It is difficult indeed, except when the *St. Leger Stakes* are the order of the day, for any one to keep his ill-humour in the kind circle of that hospitable county, whither we should willingly carry a foreigner as exhibiting the picture of society which is the most creditable to England. Fortunately Tremaine did not arrive at the only evil moment; to wit, about the time of the Doncaster races; did not hear the balance of betting books struck, nor see priests metamorphosed into horse-jockies. On the contrary, he was lucky enough to fall in with an excellent and sagacious man, a specimen of a better and more natural union, that of the rector and the squire, showing a happy resemblance to the graft of the plum upon the sloe, the excellence of the fruit being by no means injured by the rudeness of the stock. This rational man, with

> 'A healthy body and a virtuous mind,'

is a good contrast to Tremaine, and having been a friend of his youth, though somewhat his senior, applies himself to the correction of his sickly propensities with as much judgment as could be expected from a man who might be taken to his (Dr. Evelyn's) dietetic system. He finds out that *sour wines* such as *sauterne* and *claret* disagree with his patient, and in this he may be right; yet we cannot but question the propriety of making a *bilious* convalescent dine under a tree, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and—*Oh! dura messorum ilia!*—of drenching a weak stomach with that mixture of port wine and milk, which is denominated syllabub. But the doctor of divinity, like the doctor of physic, relies principally upon moral medicines: and a very pretty and amiable daughter (the father was a widower) is a most efficacious assistant. If she reared poultry, she read Guarini's *Pastor Fido*, (we wish she had preferred Tasso's Aminta,) and had 'a pretty soft hand and an airy foot.' Moreover, 'her cheek was dimpled and gave a play to her countenance such as none else in Tremaine's opinion had ever exhibited. It was the lightening play, so beautifully described by Petrarch in the *lampeggio del angelico riso.*'

Here we stop to enter a small protest; these are *not* the words of Petrarch; we have our reasons for taking such an exception, (as will afterwards appears,) and are contented for the present to be classed with that classical peer, who, filled with the spirit of Eton, called the late duke of Norfolk *to order* for a false quantity, in saying, according to his Douay-prosody,

> 'Oremus pacem et' *manus* 'tendamus inermes.'

We are, however, losing sight of Miss Evelyn's smile, and we splice the thread of narrative where it was broken. 'Tremaine was in fact peculiarly struck; so much so, that with all his *usage du monde* he seemed lost, till at length he stammered out a sort of a compliment to Evelyn, upon having such a companion in his solitude, which must, he said, for ever have prevented time from hanging heavy.' Tremaine's usage of the world (to abridge the story and to speak English) was sufficient to prevent his compromising himself to the point of obtaining even his own consent to such a mis-alliance, but still an impression was made; and while '*riant*, looks were interchanged by the father and daughter, Tremaine almost experienced a feeling of envy, though he knew not to what it pointed.' Still, however—to translate and abridge—the Man of Refinement is, not more than dazzled by the laughter of her looks, and lightening of her smile. He has the hook in him, but strives for some time with much vivacity against the hand which holds him. We have said that Miss Evelyn was a useful assistant to her father in correcting Tremaine's morbid propensities; but, in truth rough remedies seem to have done almost as much for him as soothing ones, and he is put through a course of these with much advantage. Some of the most approved, to which he is subjected, are an inclosure-bill, a quarter-sessions, and a public day; but we have not space for these details.

As little are we disposed to exhibit any of the characters which figure upon this provincial stage; they are, for the most part, a *misanthrope, accoutred in a white coat and blue silk waistcoat,* and a Will Wimble, exaggerated and bad copies of good originals. It is true that extravagant, and even bad, drawing sometimes recommends caricature; but then it must be by the exaggeration of truth, not by the false and tawdry character of the colouring, or of the lines. As an illustration of what we mean, take the author's notion of the Yorkshire dialect, as he has put it into the mouth of his Mr. Careless, who is made to say—'But *us* plain Yorkshires wear well enough,' &c. Every one must see the absurdity of making the younger brother of a considerable Yorkshire squire, talk such barbarous English: a gentleman moreover who, as we are carefully informed, was the favoured correspondent of a periodical work upon agriculture. As a proof that there is the same want of keeping and of colouring throughout, we will refer our readers to the description of a public day at Lord Bellenden's, the lord-lieutenant for the Riding.—See vol. ii. p. 22. Here there is such prominent vulgarity, exhibited in a contest for precedency, &c. &c. &c., that we should have thought the description too coarse even for that of a dinner-party in the steward's room of the present excellent lord-lieutenant, if, on referring to one able to speak from personal experience, we had not been assured that in *talking at one another*, the company in the real steward's room were the exact counterpart of that assembled in the imaginary dining-room.

We have, however, a much graver accusation to prefer against the exhibitor of these country theatricals, in which are to be seen a few actors from London, who seem brought forward for the usual purpose of gathering and astonishing an audience. We are, we should premise, too well aware of the prescriptive rights of literature (whatever our private opinion may be) to venture to object to the introduction of living characters in works of imagination. Richardson, Fielding, Smollett, and Cumberland have established precedents too strong to be shaken by the breath of our feeble authority, and it is to the mode *in* which it is done, rather than to the practice itself that we shall therefore tender our exceptions.

An English traveller and a Scotch doctor, who are baited for the amusement of the reader, may by some be considered as recognized *lions*, and therefore as much among the beasts of chase as any other Libyan or Lydian monster that roars. The fields of literature may be open to the novelist or the critic; but surely—to speak the language of Yorkshire—the *preserves* of private life are to be respected: and *ware hen!* is sportsman's law throughout the land. How then can the author of Tremaine, the champion of decorum, in a work 'half novel and half sermon,' vindicate his attacks upon women, one of whom he has personally marked as the victim of his satire, by particularizing an unfortunate and mortifying accident which is well known to have befallen her; and the other whom he has almost as manifestly designated by a remarkable circumstance in her life? However much in relief he may choose to consider them as standing in private life, have they ever wandered beyond its confines? If they have not, who is safe? The author will say, perhaps, that he did not mean to exhibit either of the ladies, whom we imagine him to have designated, and that he only meant to delineate particular features, filling up the outline from imagination. But he who gives a general caricature resemblance of the person, and hangs upon it something which is peculiar to him or her, supposed to be caricatured, cannot but expect that his pictures will be considered as perfect portraits. At any rate the mischief which he does is monstrous, though perpetrated in the spirit of Mr. Dubster's acquaintance, who only broke the swan's leg 'in a bit of play.'

But we have too long suspended our narrative of the story. This is however, of the less consequence; as every one must have anticipated the conclusion. Tremaine, nauseated with the fopperies of artificial life, yields to the claims of simple nature in Miss Evelyn, the daughter of the 'rector squire;' and Miss Evelyn, forgetful of some disparity of age, which is not however very formidable, yields to the elegance of accomplishments of Tremaine.

It is, however, necessary that Love's that current should never run smooth; and a romantic incident exposes the lover to the suspicions both Dr. Evelyn and his daughter. This adventure ends as all such adventures do; and an explanation of some mysterious circumstances only serves to exalt their notions of Tremaine's generosity and purity of mind. This storm is scarcely blown over, when the horizon becomes again overcast. Tremaine unfortunately entertains opinions on the subject of religion, which are repugnant to a girl of a devout, though not fanatical disposition, and educated under the paternal care of a sincere professor of the doctrines which it was his duty to inculcate.—Under such circumstances, she vails her love, and the progress of the passion which seemed hastening to a happy conclusion, remains suddenly suspended. In the interim both give the regular and prescribed tokens of attachment. Tremaine saves Miss Evelyn at the expense of an injured arm, *which he wears in a sling*, and Miss Evelyn *refuses a lord*. The attachment is, however, suspended, as has been intimated, and the lovers stand aloof; Temaine influenced by the feelings of honour, and Miss Evelyn by those of religion.

Tremaine retires; but neither the lady nor her father perhaps had calculated upon the suddenness and distance of the lover's retreat, which was precipitated by the destruction of a letter; for the author's maxim of *star super vias antiquas* influences him in every thing. Tremaine breaks cover in Yorkshire, and runs to ground in Oxford; is somehow or other, unearthed: and finally flies the country. Miss Evelyn sickens for his loss; the same Dr. Asgill, who had formerly cured Tremaine, administers to her disease; recommends a foreign tour; and the doctor and daughter set out upon their travels.

The author is fond of coming suddenly upon his game, and a heroine is twice *put up* in a cottage. Tremaine is, however, with a due regard to his superior dignity, surprized in a *chatean*; he is then recalled from *some* of his worst errors, and married by Dr. Evelyn to his daughter, in the hope of his being hereafter *done to a turn* under her very housewifelike management. For this task Miss Evelyn was certainly better qualified than Miss Primrose, having extended her studies in polemical divinity beyond 'the conversations of Robinson Crusoe and the savage, the dispute between Thwackum and Square, and religious controversy in Courtship.' We will hope, therefore, that she may complete her lover's conversation, and turn a deist into a Christian.

This work, however, of Tremaine's partial conversion is, we think, the worst and most tedious part of the book. Tremaine is, unluckily, an old-fashioned metaphysician, leaning, in his religious or rather anti-religious opinions, towards a sort of Epicurean notion of the divinity; but is not very consistent, even in his own unhappy and gratuitous theory. Dr. Evelyn, who is admitted by him to the most confidential discussion of these opinions, instead of desiring to rest the question on a more philosophical and satisfactory basis, successively demolishes the outworks of his antagonist's creed, and obtains the doubtful triumph we have related. All this is, we think, ill-imagined. It is true that the author, who does almost every thing by precedent, may, in some sort, fortify himself by one in Amelia; but Fielding had too much descretion to make his novel a vehicle for a dissertation *a priori* from Mr. Booth, or a metaphysical sermon from Dr. Harrison. Add, that the theories which Tremaine defends, and Dr. Evelyn batters down, are out of date; and we might as well mispend our time in listening to a discussion upon the *vortices* of Descartes, as to the unprofitable dialogue, through which the reader is expected to wade. Surely the author, though sufficiently observant at an earlier period, must have slept during some of the latter years of his life, as may indeed be inferred from sundry petty circumstances, such as Tremaine informing Careless that two or three o'clock continues to be the usual dinner-hour upon the continent, &c. &c. &c. If the author had mixed more in society than he appears latterly to have done, he would have known that infidelity is not the besetting sin of the cultivated fine gentleman of the present day; and that even he who does not think that the system which we believe to have been revealed, is estabished upon sufficient evidence, has at least too much sense to propose any opposite theory of his own. Moreover, we doubt much whether all the divinity of Dr. Evelyn, though he is exhibited as a pillar of the Christian church, would be considered as orthodox; and some other doctrines which are advanced by him incidentally would, we belive, admit yet greater question. One of these, which struck us forcibly on reading *the first* edition, we observe the author has *qualified* (to use his own distinction) in a note to *the third; videlicet*, the startling proposition of the brain *being dissolved once in forty-eight hours.*

We certainly should never think of putting the *last part* of Tremaine, into any young person's hands, with the idea of doing him good, being of opinion that there is much to bewilder even a brain that does not undergo the process of such a periodical dissolution; while as we have before hinted, we do not think the defence of religion is put upon its broadest and safest foundation. In this respect, indeed, we are much more old-fashioned than the author himself. We are better satisfied with the good effects of the moral which is preached in the earlier part of his work. Though infidelity is no longer *the fashion*, fastidiousness is more than ever the vice, with which the cultivated part of the community may be reproached; and we conceive that the mischiefs resulting from an indulgence in this,

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were never more faithfully or ingeniously depicted. We are not believers in the efficacy of inculcating the greater morals, in works of fiction; though we think great mischief may be done by making such works the medium either of depravity, or of a false or sickly morality. We believe, however, that the smaller morals may be usefully enforced, and we feel assured that no fastidious person, who is at all awake to his own defects, can read Tremaine without being persuaded that it affords most useful and practical lessons of conduct. We have said that fastidiousness is the folly of the age, and we think that every day furnishes fresh confirmations of this assertion. In proportion as our young men are superior to their fathers in education, they fall short of them in the acquirement of useful attainments. There is no succession in the House of Commons, and a very feeble one at the bar; our youth know every thing, and do nothing. The cause of evil seems to lie in over refinement, as it is well illustrated in Tremaine. Our youth look to the poetry, and not to the reality of life, and it is the object of this book to show that the individual who adopts such an idea, mars his own happiness, as much as he fails in his duty towards the community. It is the object of this novel to show, that no duty or innocent occupation which occupies the rest of the world is to be rejected with contempt; that society, if worthy in other respects, is not to be shunned because it is not supereminently refined, and that even the sweets of literature are to be sipped rather than swallowed in a draught. Such doctrines will surely be pronounced true by every one of any experience. A venerable person, distinguished for considerable literary attainments, as well as profound knowledge in the most liberal department of the law, once shrewdly observed, *that he found business the best pleasure*; and, to descend in the scale of authorities, Tom Pipes has inculcated, in song, that—

'labour's the price of our joys.'

We pass from the moral to some observations upon the story of Tremaine. This, we have already said, is without passion or action, and is not recommended by its portraiture of manners; yet, such as it is, it is prettily told, and the character of the principal personage is admirably sustained. He is a gentleman, in all substantial points, and perhaps exhibits one of the very few faithful pictures of the gentlemanlike character; of the man who, when uncontrolled by stronger notions, conducts himself instinctively according to the rules of honour, propriety, and good taste. Of such a character there is no instance in our other novels; every hero of these departs, more or less, from the character of a gentleman; and even the faultless Sir Charles Grandison, who is meant to be as majestic as moral and amiable, often compromises the grace and dignity with which Richardson intended to invest him. As a short example of these: there is perhaps nothing better imagined or better begun than the description of his visit to Sir Hargrave Pollexfen in his own house, after the encounter in which he had been engaged with him. His tone is at first such, that we understand the unclean spirits with which that house was filled being rebuked under him, but when he condescends to familiarize himself to a certain degree with the *Mercedas &c.* and is seduced into a vain and foolish parade of some of his exploits, we expect such a man as Sir Hargrave to exclaim, like Harlequin, *Comment, maraud, pendard, oses-tunous jair peur?* and wonder that he does not order his butler to kick him down stairs.

There are none of these sins against propriety in Tremaine; but it must be allowed, that his character is not quite so consistent in another respect. He is represented as a man studious of all the conventional niceties, as well as of all the essential characteristics of a fine gentleman, and *that* distinguished judge of such matters now in exile, whom the author terms the King of the Dandies, is represented as not having been able to reproach him with any wider departure from the ways of refinement than that of having studied the law. Now we strongly suspect *that* great authority would have, on other grounds, demurred to the pretentions of a man whose favourite phrase was '*as how?*' (to be found *passim*, as the Delphin index has it,) and one of whose habits was '*smiling and rubbing his hands.*'—vol. i. 289.

We cannot be supposed to participate in this sort of feeling; and we can, at least, excuse these *offences* in the author as Falstaff excused rebellion in Blunt, upon the ground that *he took them up because they lay in his way.* But there are other sins which he has gone *out of his way* to take up; we mean such foreign ornaments as *savoir vivre, je ne sais quoi, &c. &c. &c.* Now, not to try expressions like these by such fantastic rules as those of taste, we cannot understand how a man who is the advocate of whatever is exclusively homespun in other matters, should not wish to keep 'our pure well of English' undefiled by such intermixtures. A man who is actuated by a real spirit of patriotism would, we should think, extend this to the language, as well as to the other institutions, of his country. That this is a natural and general feeling may be proved by a single test. No distinguished statesman in the House of Lords or Commons has ever (we believe) interlarded his speechees with foreign phrases; and Mr. Fox, the best French scholar whom modern times have produced, when under the necessity of naming a French place, always gave it its true English pronunciation, calling Toulon, *Toolcon*, and Bordeaux *Boordux*. Nor is this to be considered as originating in a mere *Bullish* feeling. Foreign statesmen, who cannot be supposed to have been influenced in such a case by any thing but wiser motives, have justified our opinion. Joseph and Kaunitz made Italian, from which they had nothing to fear, the *lingua aulica* of Vienna, instead of French; and the present king of Prussia, on finding himself re-seated on his throne, banished the language of France from his court, though he allowed the introduction of her wines.

We have another objection to his hodge-podge of languages. Both are sure to be spoiled in the concoction. Thus in the third and revised edition, (to say nothing of smaller slips,) we have something about a *naive archbishop*, and the following blunder: 'Then a declaration is at length coming from the refined *fastidieux*; from which, and other passages, it is evident the author thought that *fastidieux* meant fastidious; whereas it means tiresome. For this, see the *Dictionnaire de l' Academia*. 'Fastidieux, euse, adj. Qui cause de dégoût, de l'ennui. *C'est un homme fastidieux, une comédie fastidieuse, un ouvrage fastidieux, des entretiens fastidieux.*' Now though it is no more a reproach to a well-educated Englishman, who finds himself called upon to speak French, to make such a mistake, than it is for one who is obliged to speak Italian, to suppose that *morbido* means morbid, it *is* a ridiculous thing for any one to make an unnecessary parade of that in which he is unskilled.

Ludere qui nescit, campestribus abstinet armis,
Indoctusque pilæ, discive, trochive, quiescit,
Ne spissæ risum tollant impune coronæ.

The author's English, as we have hinted, though the general march of his style is not unpleasing, is sometimes as exceptionable as his French. Thus we have *crapulence* ('we marvel where he found that term') for debauchery; *walls* as an abbreviation of wall-flowers, and other delinquencies of different descriptions. As genuine samples of some of his sins against idiom and propriety, take the following passages; 'and even Sir William Temple's pride in his peaches could never *induce his attention* to fruit trees.' 'You scold us pretty well for it however,' (said Tremaine.) 'Not a stroke at *my lord there, but I felt it in every bone in my own skin.*' But enough of such small criticism! We pass from Tremaine *to*

'Matilda, which has some points in common with it; though we do not know whether the auth or (who writes in a high spirit of aristocratical feeling) will be flattered by the assertion. To relieve him, however, as soon as possible from what are probably *his* worst apprehensions, we will begin by saying, that [illegible] pages, and that, though we cannot acquit him, any more than the other, of intermixture of foreign phraseology with his English, we are bound to acknowledge that he has offended infinitely less than the author of Tremaine. We ourselves dislike so extremely the practice, that we considered it as little less nauseous than that of carrying perfumes; but there is a striking difference of degree between the offences committed by the two writers. The author of Tremaine is constantly saying in French what might just as well be said in English, whereas the author of Matilda seldom resorts to other languages, except, in cases where he cannot readily find an English equivalent. There is indeed, as a set off against the *savoir vivre* of Tremaine, such a word as *beaux* in Matilda; but as these *beaux* are the attendants of the Miss Hobsons of Manchester, we suppose even the great authority to which we have before alluded, might find in this the justification of such a term. There is much Italian (we ought also to mention) interspersed through these sheets. The fact of the scene occasionally lying in Italy may fairly justify, and may perhaps sometimes call for this. We cannot, however, on any ground, find an excuse for the spelling sometimes exhibited in phrases so employed; errors which we should have attributed exclusively to the printer, were they not such as are usually committed by English speakers of Italian; to wit, that frequent want of distinction of final vowels, as of *e* and *i*, &c. which leads to such eternal confusion of number and gender, and the introduction of letters and combinations (as *ph* and *y*), which are not to be found in the Italian alphabet: as in 'Pamphyli.'—vol. ii. p. 118.*

Having premised one point in which the two works differs, we will proceed to show in what circumstances they agree, though we fear that our process may be likened in some respects to the grounds of Fluellin's celebrated comparison. In the first place both novels seem to have been put forth very much as the vehicles of political opinion. The author of Tremaine, though he is less the partizan of Pitt than of Perceval, is the champion of the Tories, and he of Matilda is *that* of the Whigs. There is another closer and more pleasing point of resemblance. Both authors appear to be the honest advocates of their respective tenets and the steady friends of religion and morality.

Matilda is not, any more than Tremaine, (to pursue our comparison,) as novel of action; it is not, however, without passion. It is an old tale, which has been too often verified. A girl in high life, of amiable qualities, and excellent feelings, with little religious cultivation, falls in love with a young man of her own rank, who is ill provided for by fortune. They are accidentally separated; she is induced to believe that she is deserted, and becoming wholly indifferent to her future prospects suffers herself to be made over by an ambitious, greedy relation to a wealthy upstart, for whom it was impossible that she could entertain either liking or respect. In the mean time her first lover succeeds, like Tremaine, to a large inheritance and a title. He and the lady meet; the equivocal part of his conduct is explained, and an intimacy ensues, which the author of Tremaine, we suppose, would have said, was maintained between them *en tout bien et en tout honneur*. A sort of instinctive apprehension makes them wish to discontinue this; but Matilda's husband, who is a coarse and foolish man, & who has a selfish object in cultivating the friendship of the lover, is insensible to his own danger, and does every thing to rivet the connexion. The consequences may be anticipated. Poor Matilda sins, suffers and dies—[illegible] catastrophe however is ill brought about. The author does not make Matilda, though pained by mortifications incidental to her situation, sicken in sorrow; but dispatches her by such an accident as might have happen to any irreproachable matron.

Such is the short outline of the story, which exhibits very pretty touches, though the sketch is not so well finished as it might have been. In its developement it exhibits many characters delineated with much spirit and delicacy. Among *these*, as in Tremaine, we thought we could recognize a living character; but there is no offensive circumstance which fixes his individuality, and if the person in question was meant, he may well be considered as the representative of his class. Some characters also, like some in Tremaine, may be deemed caricatures; but, if they are so, the license consists in exaggeration, and not in alteration of feature and colouring. But we are very probably wrong in this supposition; for it is hardly possible to set bounds to the extravagances of such persons as the Dobsons of Manchester, while it is as impossible to credit the vulgarity of 'Mrs. High Sheriff' of Yorkshire in Tremaine, as it is to believe in her having been addressed under such a designation, by individuals admitted to the table of the lord-lieutenant. Moreover, if the elder branches of the Manchester family are somewhat caricatured, we can speak ourselves to the perfect resemblance of *young* Hobson to more than one individual of his species. In the delineation of this portrait indeed, the author reminds us, much of the sort of charm which Madame d' Arblay has often contrived to throw about a common-place character, a charm which seems principally to reside in the complete coherency of its parts.

But the great merit of this work consists in the portraiture of manners exhibited in good society; and its opening description of the prelude to a London dinner, if not true *as a whole*, will be acknowledged as having been witnessed in many places, *in parts*.

We are informed that the popularity of this work is not confined to England; and, certainly, the being able to bear the sea is not more a test of the soundness of wines than of novels. This popularity is, we think, deserved, and we consider Matilda as possessing many graces and offering few causes of offence. Still it could hardly be expected that a young writer (such as the author evidently is) should have entirely escaped the errors of the day. Two of the most striking among these—the straining to produce effect, and incorrectness of diction—are sometimes to be found in Matilda, where a mysterious monk more than once *thous* and *yous* the heroine in the same breath, and addresses her in the following melo-dramatic tone; 'That which I gave at yonder font I needs must know again. Nay, more—though I grieve to speak it, Delaval is, or was your name—Better than yourself I know you,' &c. Such flourishes, however, are few; and the concluding period, which is in a chaster tone, may stand as an average specimen of the style.

'After a time, he (Matilda's lover) sought some relief to his feelings in active service in the cause of the Greeks; but even in the most eventful moment of his after life, *that* would sometimes obtrude itself, which was never absent from his solitary pillow,—the image of his poor Matilda, as, heart-broken and repentant, he had seen her on the evening preceding the fatal catastrophe which had left him alone in the world.'

'*Granby*' is a third novel of the school upon which we have been commenting, and would claim more room in this Article, did it not very much resemble Matilda; from the root of which it has evidently sprung. Like that work, it is marked by a healthy tone of moral and religious feeling, is written for the most part in an easy and gentleman-like vein, and contains many true sketches of fashionable life. But the magic of these scenes in Matilda seems to have depended upon their freshness; and the novelty of truth in pictures which had always before been exaggerated, appears to have made their principal charm. For after viewing other pieces of the same school, in Granby we grow weary of such a gallery, from the same conclusion respecting fashionable men and women, that an ornithologist did as to fish, and are tempted to pronounce them 'but an insipid people.' Yet in these scenes there is a third improved *avatar* of the dandy principle in a Mr. Treeby, which has the merit of being a very well-imagined and consistent portrait; and here is the description of a fox-chase, which may very well compete with the dinner-scene in 'Matilda.' Unfortunately almost every thing, or rather almost every part of the author's system is borrowed, and so engrained in him is this habit appropriation, that he even takes things from the works of his predecessors which are so little worth taking, that we could almost suppose he must have stolen them as mechanically as Jonathan Wild did the Ordinary of Newgate's corkscrew at the moment that he was about to be hanged. Of these we will cite, one in which he has an accomplice in the author of 'Matilda.' Granby, as well as the hero of that novel, and Tremaine, is an offset of a generous stock, and succeeds unexpectedly to the chieftainship of his family. The mode indeed in which this event is brought about is widely different from the common-place collateral succession which takes place in Tremaine and Matilda; but even the idea seems suggested by a discovery respecting Matilda's birth, and in the details of this, which are wild [illegible] imitation, and [illegible] think a successful one, of another modern novel; for the examination of an old nurse by Granby appears to us to have been evidently suggested by an exquisite picture in the 'Antiquary.' But, alas! it is only the meagre outline which is copied, and we find nothing to remind us of the bold strokes and vivid colouring of the matchless original. We have said that some of what we consider plagiarisms appeared to us to have been mechanically adopted: there is, however, a circumstance which leads us to suspect that the [illegible] imitations have not been always made so unconsciously as we should have otherwise been inclined to believe, and which looks very like stealing of *malice prepense*. It is a trick of parodying. The author is very fond of that sort of *circumstantial sentiment*, of which Madame de Staël was, as we believe, the inventress. For example, in one of her romances, we think in Delphine, the heroine enters the room of a man who has died suddenly, and is forcibly struck by circumstances which contrast cruelly with his situation. '*His book is open, his watch is still going* &c. In the same way, Granby enters the room of a sick uncle, who, however, has gone up stairs to die decently and comfortably in his bed, and *finds his newspaper unread and his clock stopt!* &c. &c.*

Without objecting to imitation in the main, (for what good author is there, whose operations can be traced, that has not imitated? we may say, that this is not the way to imitate. The great masters of the Italian school of picture knew better how to make what they had borrowed their own, according to the principles so well developed by Sir Joshua Reynolds in his lectures; and those of the Italian school of poetry have acted as successfully upon their system. What poet—with the exception of Homer, about whose predecessors we know nothing—appears to be so original as Ariosto? Yet what poet has borrowed so much both of sentiment and incident? If there be a more original poet, it is Dante; yet, imperfectly as we are acquainted with his Provencal and Italian models, do we not find enough to satisfy ourselves that he too had drawn most largely upon others? But these two men, and those who have trodden in their steps, have recast the coin, whose intrinsic value they had discovered, and have given it universal worth and currency, by stamping on it an image of themselves.

From the charge, however, which we have made against the author of Granby we acknowledge some exceptions; and there is one really bold *attempt* at originality in the sketch of a character, mysteriously connected with Granby, who is half dandy and half blackleg, and who, to use the author's system of parody, would have been a gentleman, if he had not been changed at nurse.

We cannot conclude our animadversions on this work without censuring the same fault which we have had occasion to notice in Tremaine and Matilda; we mean the excessive inaccuracy of the *French* that appears in the mottos to chapters, and which is sometimes really unintelligible. Cannot our printers, who do very well in Greek and Latin, print French or Italian? Languages used to be esteemed by the Jesuits as one of the criterions of devils; but our devils ought to be cast out for their utter ignorance of them. At any rate are not our authors conjurers enough to correct the mistakes which they commit!

Having now mentioned every thing which, we think, can be fairly objected to this novel, and having said that, but for Matilda, Granby would not have been—it is but doing the work justice to say, that it is not inferior in substance, though it is in the choice of style, to its prototype, and to repeat that it is written, like the other, in a very praiseworthy spirit. Indeed we might cite Matilda, Granby, and almost all the popular productions of the day, as a contradiction of the assertion respecting the prevalence of infidelity which the accomplished author of Tremaine has insinuated in his work and vouched in his [illegible]stle dedicatory to Mr. Sturges Bourne.

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* Second edition.

* This system of parody is one of the tricks of the day and characterizes artists as well as authors. Few suspect Canova of being greatly indebted to the antique; yet those conversant with the antiquities of Venice will find the originals of almost all his celebrated works in some bas relief or tripod in the Grimani palace, or the public library there. He has deceived the world by copying small figures on a great scale.